

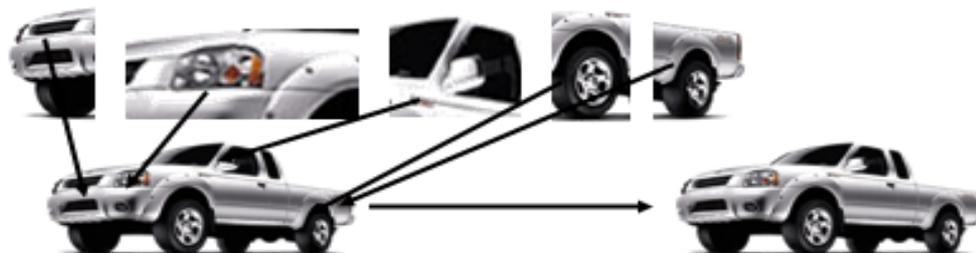
# **La giornata dell'export "The export day"**

Lugano

5<sup>th</sup> February 2015

# Reliability is everything

- Global supply chains consists of production of inputs from many countries increasing the need for reliable connections to suppliers and companies across borders.

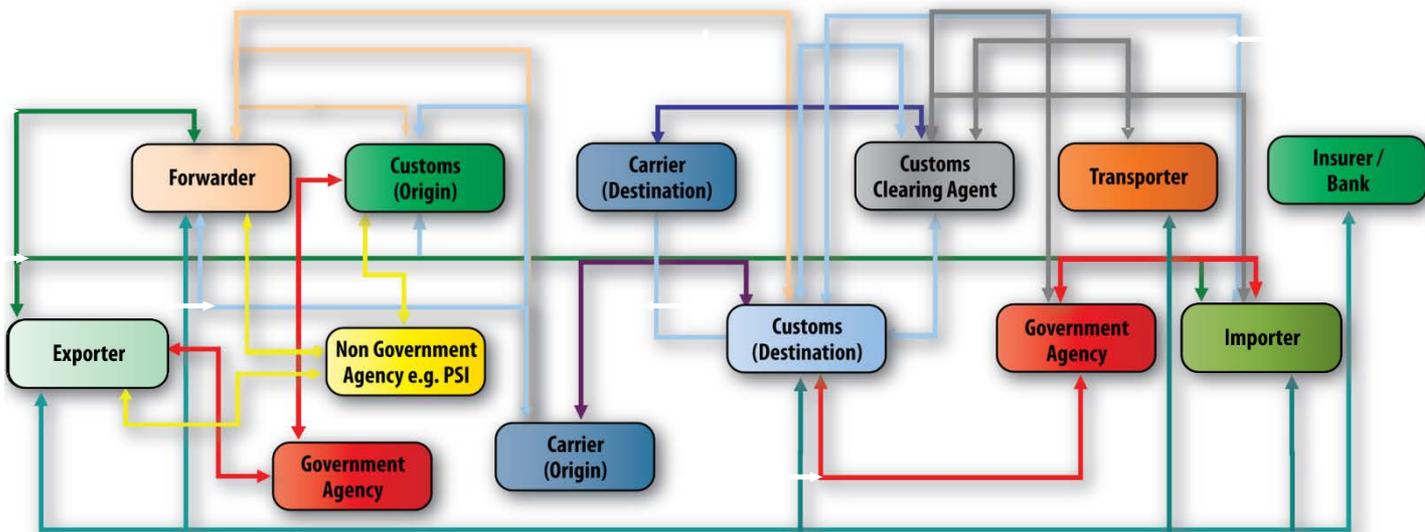


- It has been estimated that an increase of 10% in time taken to deliver cargo, the exports of a country will fall by 5%. [\[1\]](#)

[\[1\]](#) Presentation by *Mr. Ralph Carter*, International Chamber of Commerce at the Forum on WTO, Trade Facilitation and the Private Sector in Developing Countries, UNCTAD and WTO, 15 February 2010.

The current international trade environment involves complex international trade processes with disparate systems

### Document Tracking

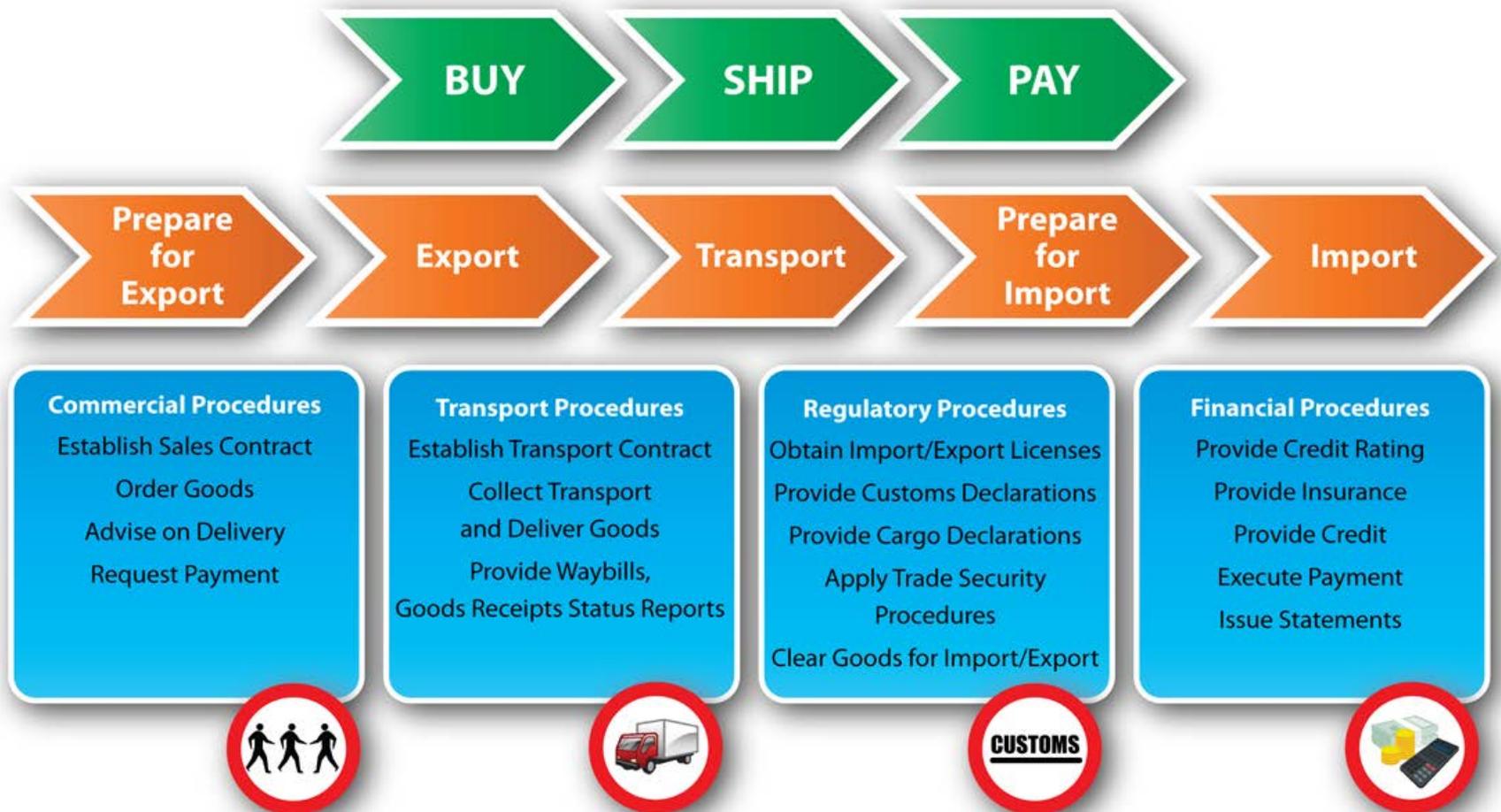


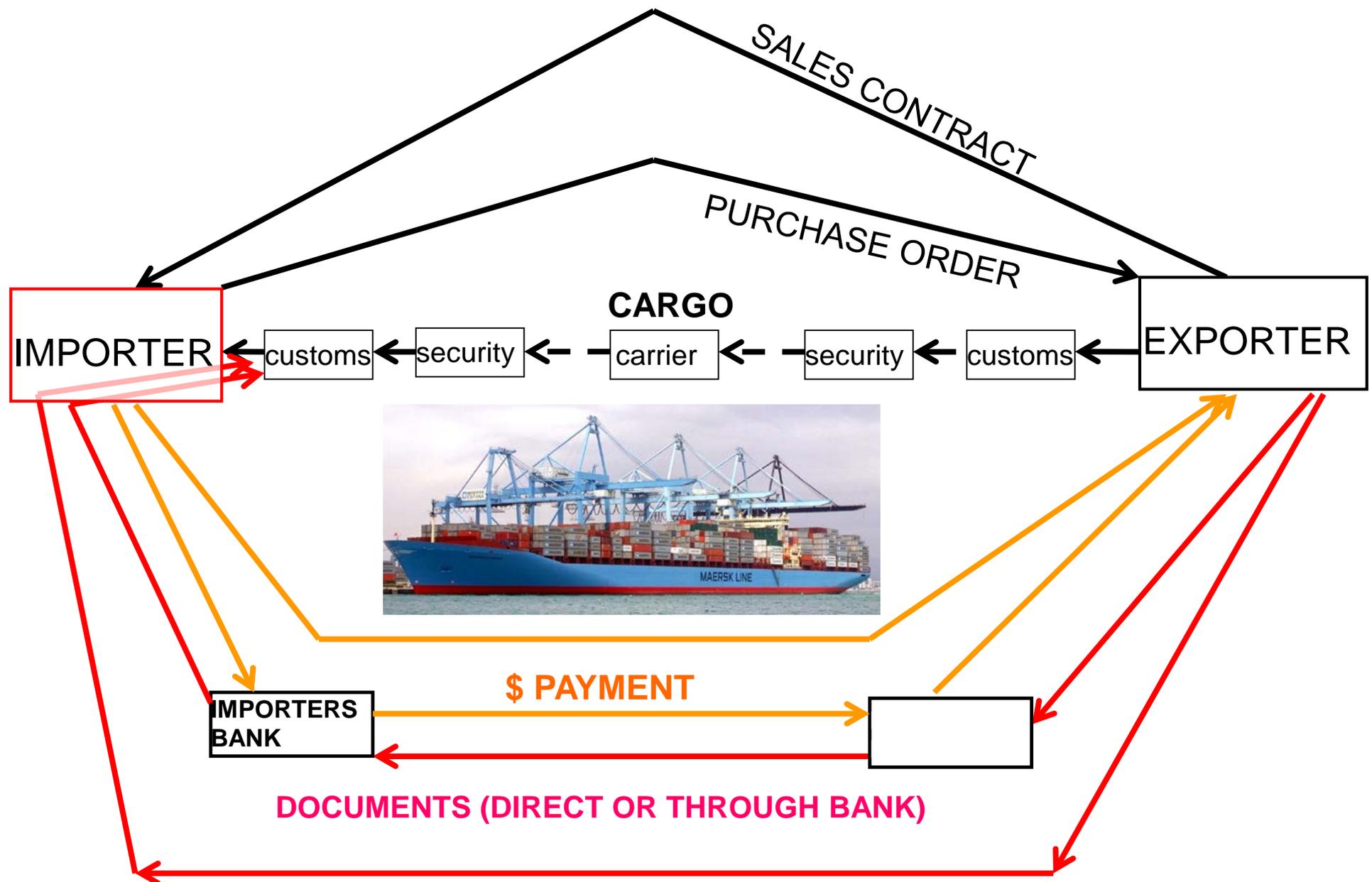
### Cargo Tracking

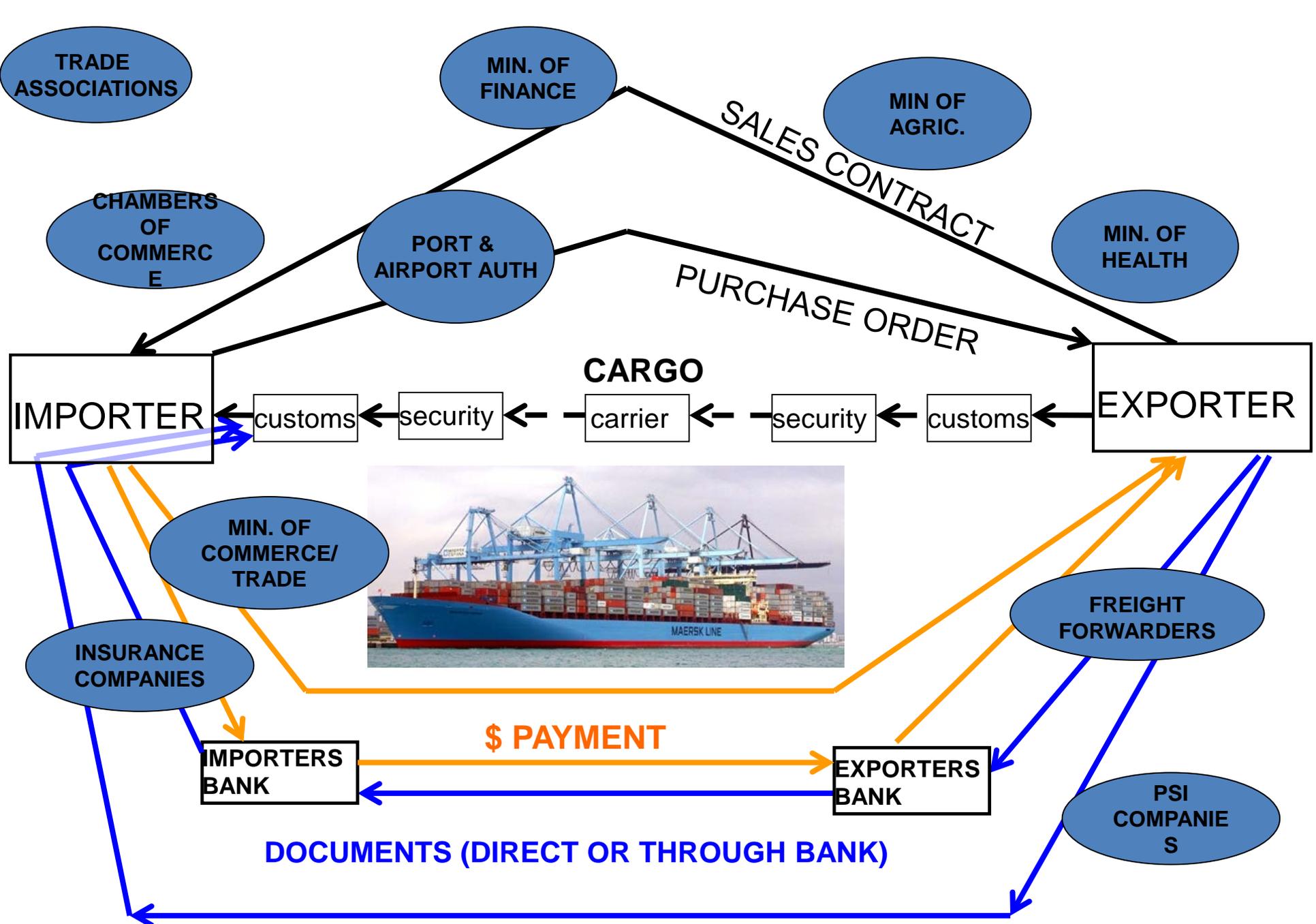


Each international trade transaction requires an average of 40 documents of 200 data elements, with 15% repeated at least 30 times and 60-70% repeated more than once. (UNCTAD)

# Facilitation of International Supply Chain (Reference Model)

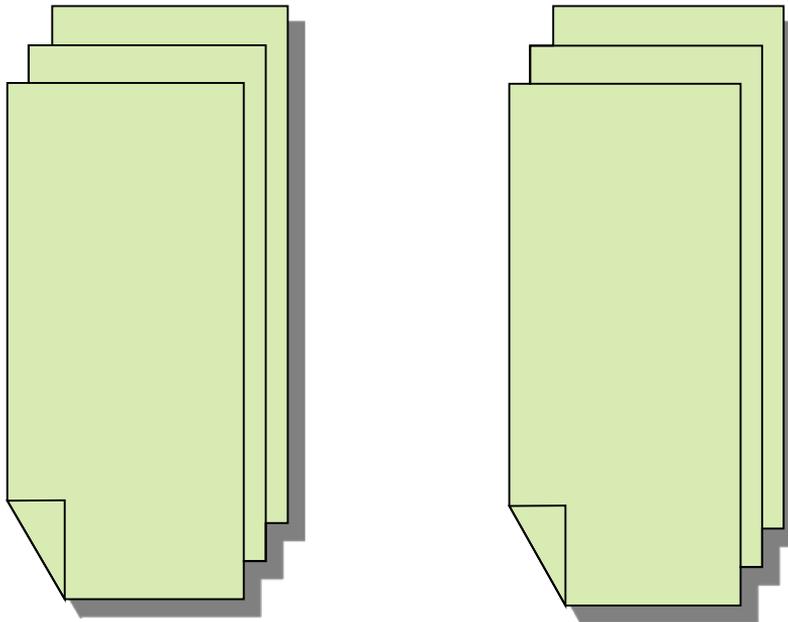




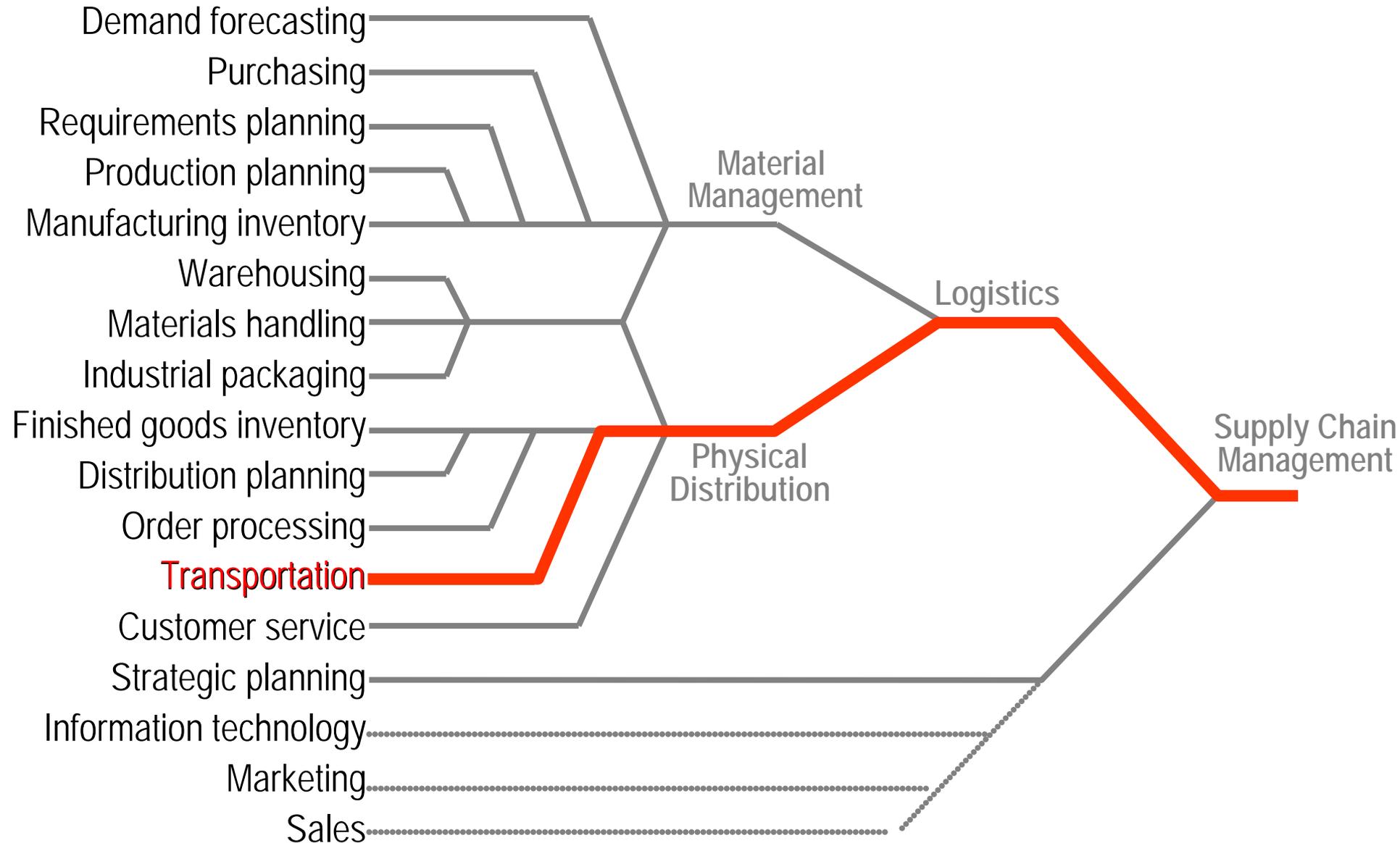


# Trade Process

On average each international trade transaction involves 57 processes / documents!



# The Supply Chain

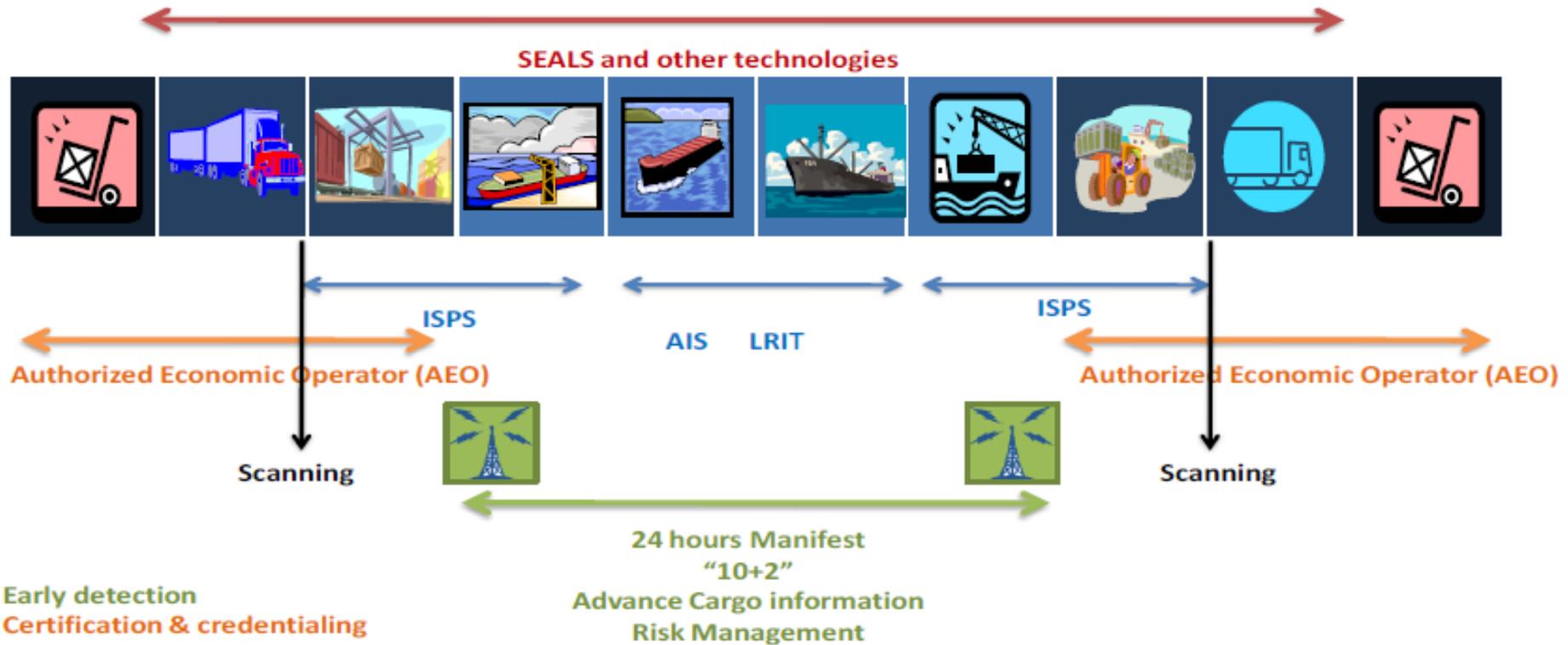


# Gradual migration to electronic systems

- Supply chain security – sharing information, WCO SAFE Framework
- Customs operations
- Shipping documents – e B/Ls / e AWBs
- TIR Transit systems
- Certificates of Origin
- Single Window platforms

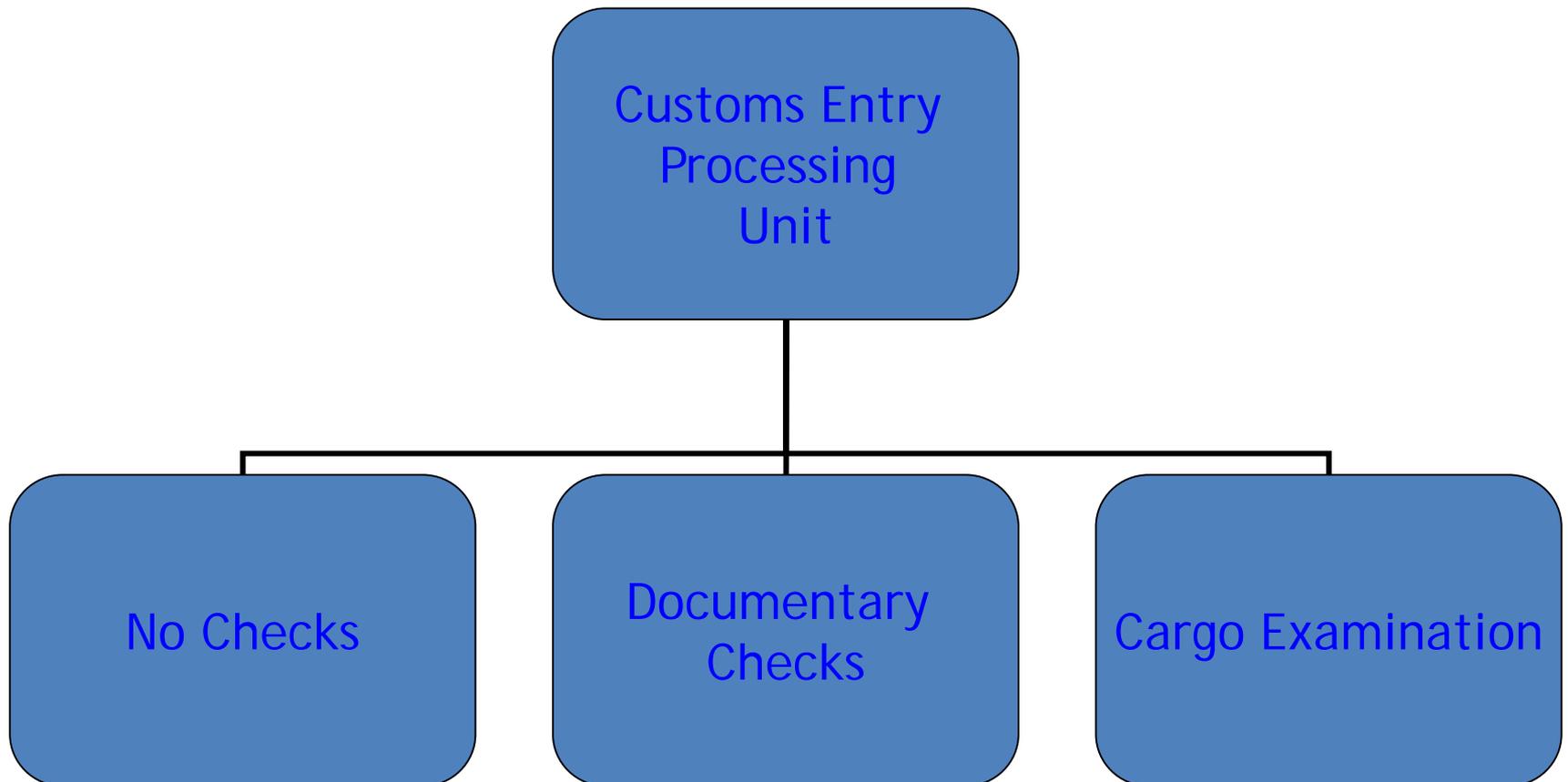
***And we all use email!***

# Layered Approach



- 1) Early detection
- 2) Certification & credentialing
- 3) Scanning technology
- 4) Container integrity
- 5) ISPS International Ship & Port Security Code, vessel tracking at sea AIS/LRIT

# Typical Clearance Routes



## INCOTERMS AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

- Incoterms 2010 give electronic means of communications the same effect as paper communication as long as the parties agree or where customary. This facilitates the evolution of 'e' procedures.

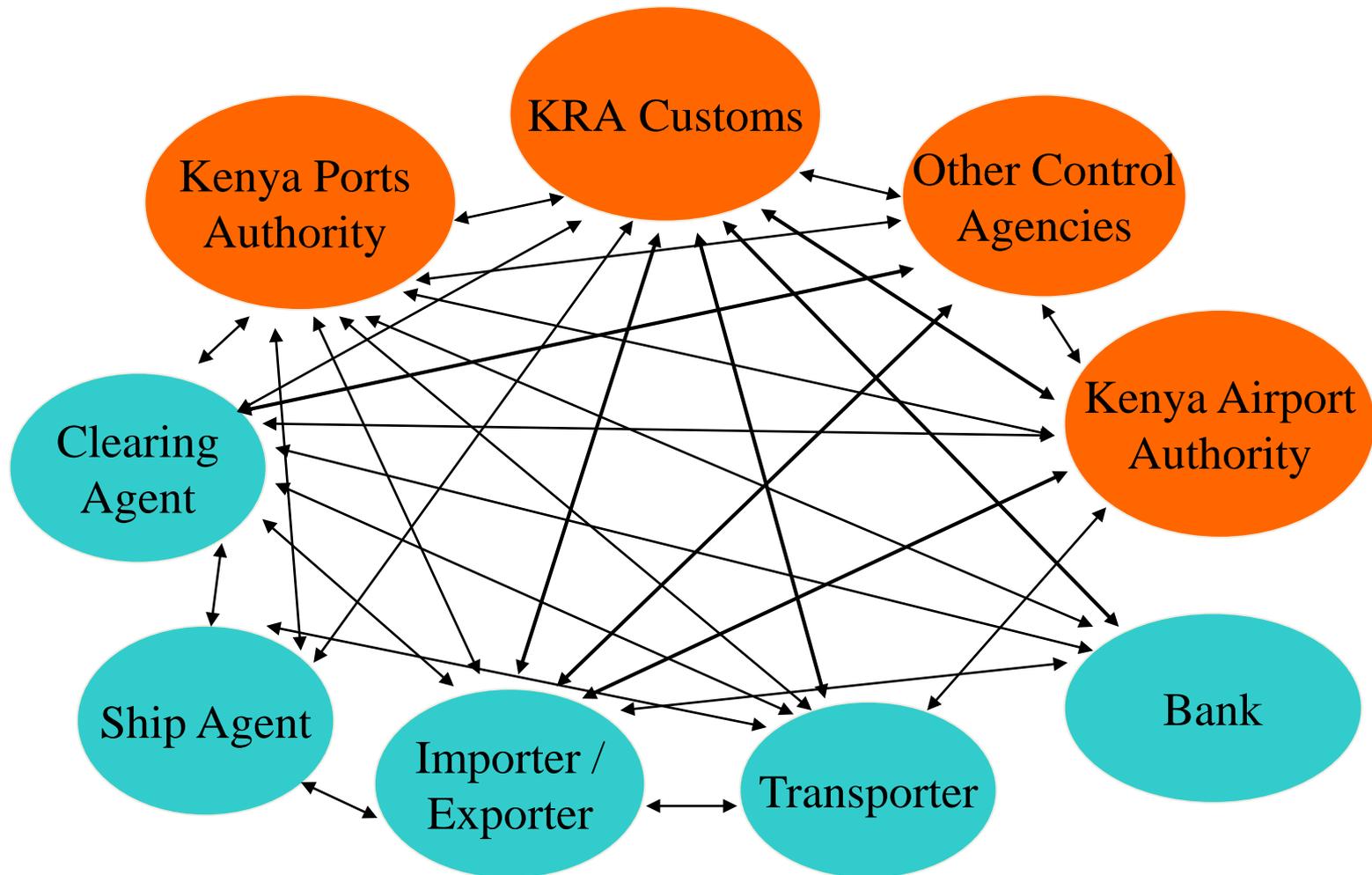


# UCP and Electronic Commerce

- UCP 600 (Rules for Letters of Credit) 2007
- eUCP supplement
- 12 articles
- eUCP supports UCP for electronic transactions
- The rules are used in conjunction with each other.

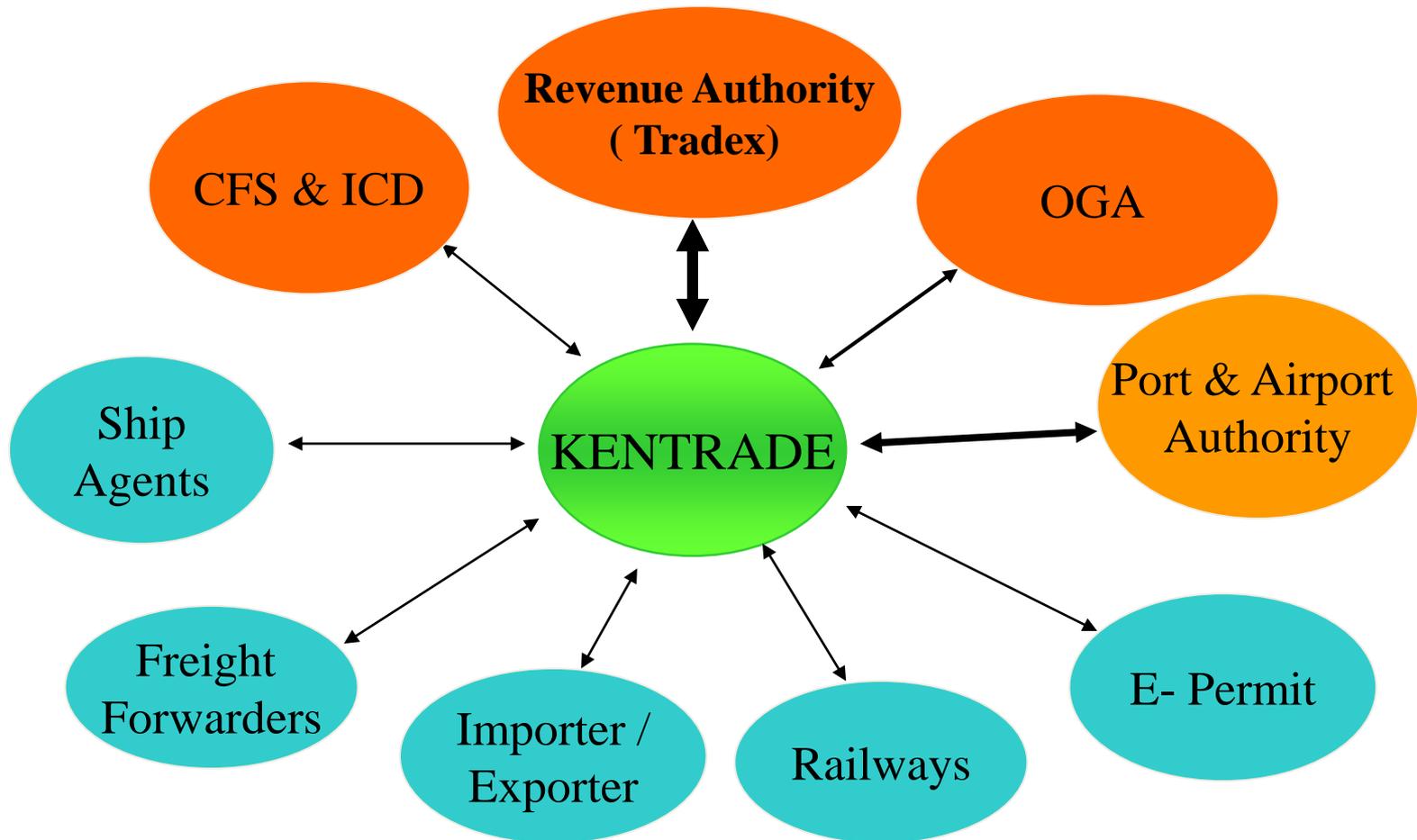
# Inefficiency of trade procedures - Kenya

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# Expected Business Solution

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# Defining Single Window /



# Defining Single Window

- “Single Window is defined as a facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfill all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements.
- If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once.”

- *UNCEFACT Recommendation 33*

# Defining the Single Window

- “The Single Window for trade is a national **or regional system**
  - **mainly built** on a computer platform
- **initiated by government or an ad hoc entity** to allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements.”
-

# The ASEAN Regional Single Window /



# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window

- Motivation:
  - Improve efficiency and effectiveness of ASEAN economies
  - Instituting new mechanisms and measures to strengthen the implementation of its existing economic initiatives including the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)
  - ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2020



# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window

## ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint



*“Simple, harmonized and standardized trade and customs processes, procedures and related information flows are expected to reduce transaction costs in ASEAN which will enhance export competitiveness and facilitate the integration of ASEAN into a single market for goods, services and investments and a single production base.”*

*- AEC Blueprint item 16*

*“Expedite the customs clearance, reduce transaction time and costs, and thus enhance trade efficiency and competitiveness”*

*- AEC Blueprint item 18*

# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window

Decision of ASEAN Leaders to adopt a Single Window Approach

An ASEAN Framework Agreement to further develop the Single Window Approach

Agreement to Establish and Implement the ASEAN Single Window

(Kuala Lumpur, 9 December 2005)

# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window

- Considerations:
  - Economic and cultural differences between Member States
  - Different systems and documentation requirements
  - Leading role of Customs Administrations
  - International best practices



# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window

- One country's export data is another country's import data

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS № \_\_\_\_\_

-Should be kept for the period of departure/entry and presented to the Customs at the citizen's return  
-Necessary answer is marked in corresponding frame under mark X.  
-Text information is placed in the strict assigned limited squares in block letters.

*Welcome to Uzbekistan*

**1. Information on passenger:**

Surname: TOJMATI

First name: JOHNSON

Middle name: \_\_\_\_\_

Residence Country: USA

What country arrived from (country of departure): USA

Series and Number of Passport: NA 12345678

Date of birth: 23 / 08 / 97 Sex:  Male  Female

**3. Purpose of travel:**

Study  Job  Tour  Business

Visit to relatives  Treatment  Residence  Business

**4. Information of baggage availability:**

a) Accompanied baggage, including hand luggage in amount place: 2

b) Unaccompanied baggage (due to cargo accompanying documents) in amount place: \_\_\_\_\_

**5.\* Information on availability of goods and national currency of Republic of Uzbekistan or other currency, currency values, quantity of goods from precious metal in any type and conditions:**

| Name of currency | By square                  | Sum                        |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>USD</u>    | <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> | <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> |
| 2. _____         |                            |                            |
| 3. _____         |                            |                            |

Other values goods: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

a) Any weapon ammunition, explosives, radioactive materials: Yes  No

b) Drugs, psycho tropic substances, poisonous, draft and medicines: Yes  No

c) Objects of flora and fauna, their components and parts: Yes  No

d) Radio-frequency radio electronic devices and means of communications: Yes  No

e) Objects of antiques and art: Yes  No

f) Means of transport: Yes  No

g) Printed matters and other data carries: Yes  No

h) Goods subject to tax: Yes  No

i) Temporary imported (exported) goods: Yes  No

\* For the customs control information on goods, indicating in Point 5 "a"- "i" (in case of availability), it is necessary to show at the reserve side of the declarations in point 6.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS № \_\_\_\_\_

-Should be kept for the period of departure/entry and presented to the Customs at the citizen's return  
-Necessary answer is marked in corresponding frame under mark X.  
-Text information is placed in the strict assigned limited squares in block letters.

*Welcome to Uzbekistan*

**2. Type of movement:**

Entry:

Departure:

Transit:

Nationality: UZBEKISTAN

Direct to what country: \_\_\_\_\_

With me children under age: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Type of movement:**

Entry:

Departure:

Transit:

Nationality: UZBEKISTAN

Direct to what country: \_\_\_\_\_

With me children under age: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Purpose of travel:**

Study  Job  Tour  Business

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| Name of currency | By square | Sum |
|------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1. _____         |           |     |
| 2. _____         |           |     |
| 3. _____         |           |     |

Other values goods: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

a) Any weapon ammunition, explosives, radioactive materials: Yes  No

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-Text information is placed in the strict assigned limited squares in block letters.

*Welcome to Uzbekistan*

**2. Type of movement:**

Entry:

Departure:

Transit:

Nationality: UZBEKISTAN

Direct to what country: \_\_\_\_\_

With me children under age: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Purpose of travel:**

Study  Job  Tour  Business

Visit to relatives  Treatment  Residence  Business

**4. Information of baggage availability:**

a) Accompanied baggage, including hand luggage in amount place: 2

b) Unaccompanied baggage (due to cargo accompanying documents) in amount place: \_\_\_\_\_

**5.\* Information on availability of goods and national currency of Republic of Uzbekistan or other currency, currency values, quantity of goods from precious metal in any type and conditions:**

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|------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1. _____         |           |     |
| 2. _____         |           |     |
| 3. _____         |           |     |

Other values goods: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

a) Any weapon ammunition, explosives, radioactive materials: Yes  No

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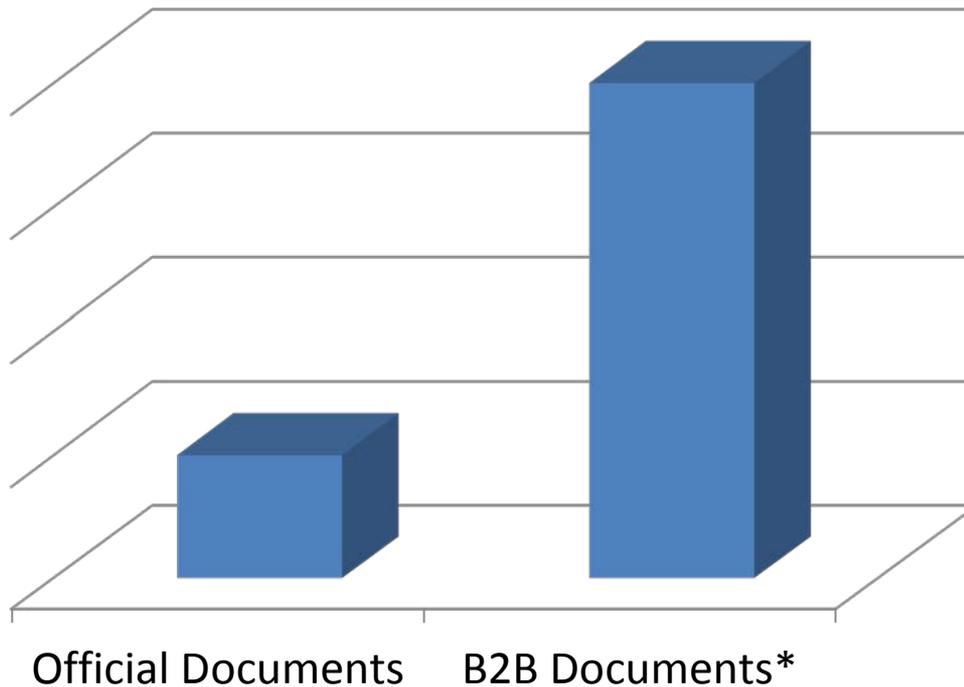
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**ACDD**

**(SAD)**

# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window

Expansion to Commercial Documents:



\*e.g. Invoice, Packing List, B/L Waybill

- Standard Formats of Commercial Documents
- Confidence in effectiveness of electronic documents
- Confidence in legal framework behind electronic transactions

# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window

ASEAN Single Window Legal Framework Agreement:

- Mutual recognition
- Primacy over domestic laws

*UN/CEFACT Recommendation 35*

- data privacy
- acceptance of electronic signatures
- electronic data retention and archiving policies
- admissibility of electronic evidence in court proceedings



# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window

Pilot & Evaluation in **2013**

ASW Legal Framework Agreement in **2013**



Implementation in **2015**

# Case Study: ASEAN Single Window



# Lessons Learned and related initiatives/



# Lessons from ASEAN Single Window



S U C C E S S

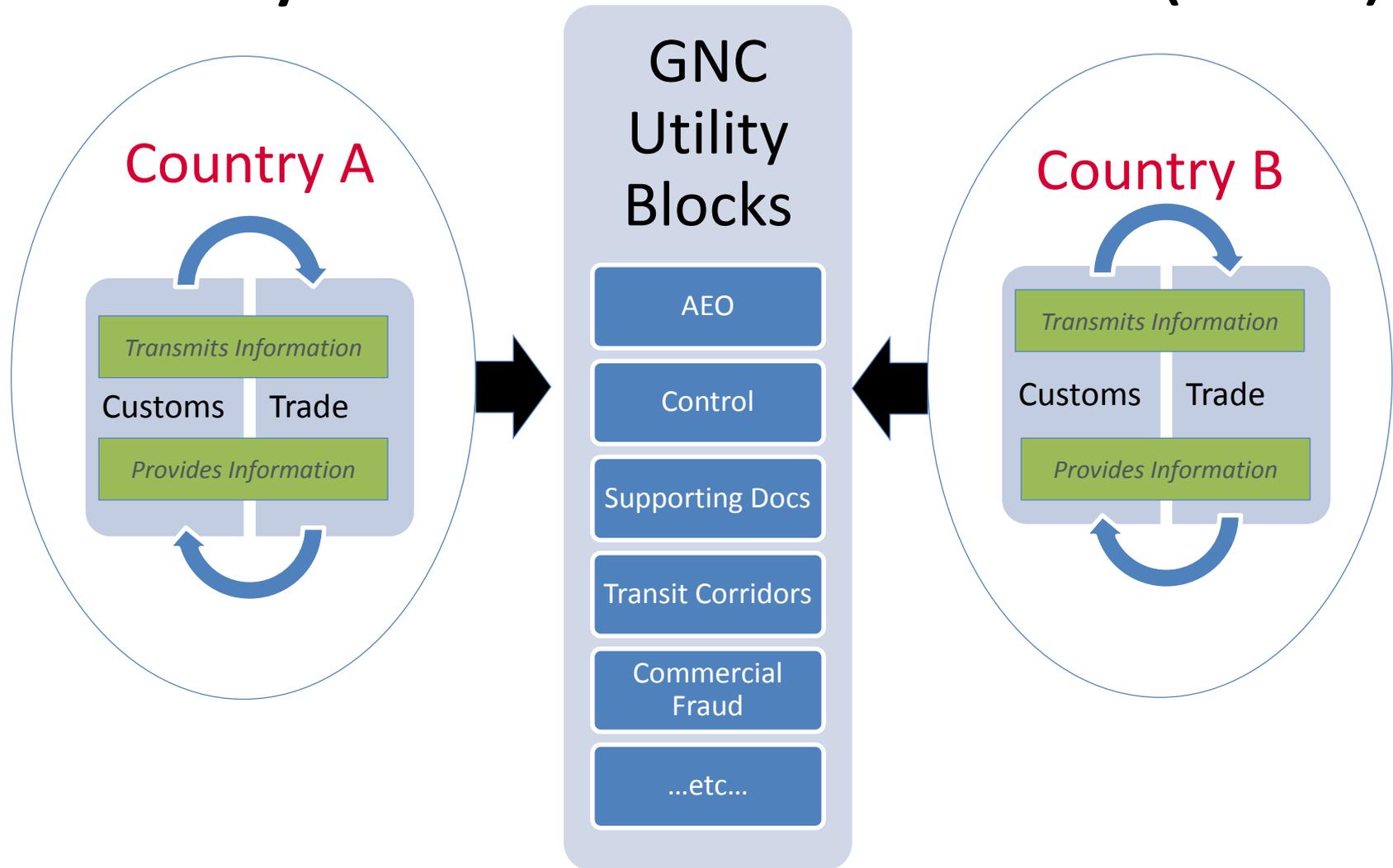
- ✓ Strong central vision and political support
- ✓ Harmonization of processes and documents (use of IS)
- ✓ Investment
- ✓ Recognition of a lead agency



C H A L L E N G E S

- Continued expansion to other documents
- Readiness of member states
- Legal Framework
- Enforceability
- Sustainability

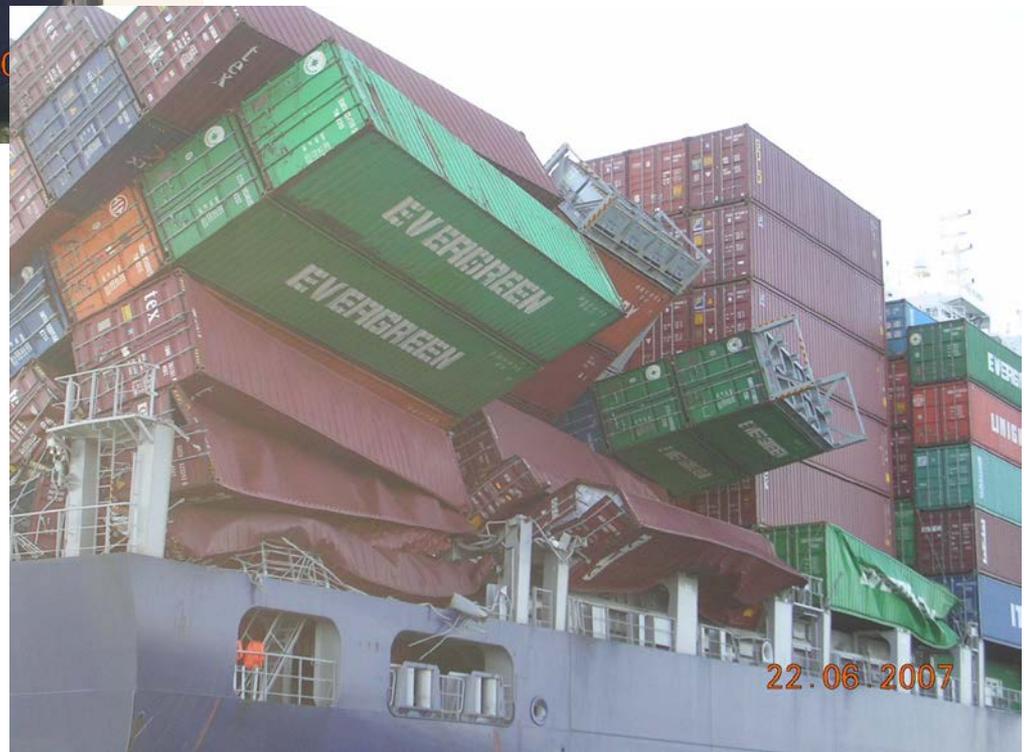
# Globally Networked Customs (GNC)



# Challenges

- Cross-border trader identification (including trusted trader)
- Cross-border supply-chain transaction identification (UCR)
- Cross-border Product Identification
- Lack of unified data models
- Different [conflicting] Legal requirements (including data protection constraints)





Electronic systems reduce some of the risk in international trade!!

